U. S. NAVY HAS FIRST HOSPITAL SHIP BUILT PORTRAITS OF AMERICANS EXHIBITED SOLELY FOR USE WITH BATTLE FLEETS

The Relief, From Its Keel Up, Is Constructed as a Hospital Ship-It is Equipped With Every Modern Invention and Has a Bed Capacity of 500 Patients - Other Ships of the Kind Were Converted Merchantmen.

HE first ship in the world built from the keel up solely for hospital purposes will soon become a part of the Atlantic fleet of the United States Navy. This



COMMANDER R. C. HOLCOMB, IN CHARGE OF THE NEW HOSPITAL ing directly into one's eyes. At each berth there is a portable comfort o SHIP RELIEF. (Official Navy Photo.)

lease of the United States Navy. This latest innovation in naval architecture has been given the appropriate name of Relief.

Equipped with every modern device for the safety, comfort and care of sick and wounded, with a bed capacity for 500 patients, the Relief incorporates in design and equipment all the appointments and advantages of a modern hospital. This assures the Navy personnel in the fleet, how the green Painted on the side of her stack that in case of sickness or injury they can expect the same facilities in the side of the green. Painted on the side of her upper works red crosses the Navy personnel in the fleet, how is alrege American cities in municipal hospitals.

In addition to being prepared to care for the sick and injured of the sick and injured to the sick and injured of the sick and injured of the sick and injured of the sick and injured to the sick and injured length, about 19,000 tons displace-ment; twin screw, oil burning and turbine propelled. In accordance with

all wards by elevator, are likewise conveniently located so that patients sent from other ships for special ex-amination, or co-operative diagnosis amination, or co-operative diagnosis or treatment, and who will not remain on board as patients, may be cared for without invading the hospital precincts. Each of the larger ships, like battleships, has its own medical department with splendid equipment, but the medical officer often desires the assistance of consulting specialists, and in this out-patient group are the X-ray and X-ray study rooms, the eye, ear, throat and nose rooms, the laboratory and dental department. All rooms are available for co-operative in Paris; they would never let it go. but the medical officer often desires the assistance of consulting specialists, and in this out-patient group are the X-ray and X-ray study rooms, the eye, ear, throat and nose rooms, the laboratory and dental department. All rooms are available for co-operative diagnosis not only to the wards of the hospitalship, but also to the wards or sick bays of the ships of the fleet.

vator service for each group.

very necessary requirement of has

ing upward, special care has to be taken to keep the light from shining

in the patients' eyes. As all heads ar directed forward it is only necessar,

to place the lights in such positio

that they will be over the fore and aft aisles and a little forward of the

athwart ship aisles and then put a screen on the forward side of each

from all those disturbances of shin

utility light, which may be used by the patient for reading. This light

This results in a light fre

ing all heads forward is taken advantage of in the arrangement of the

igned to care for contagious disease. As the ship rides to wind or breeze this division would be to the leaward. There are four small wards for these cases, each with its own toilet and provided with adequate means for lisinfection and prevention of spread

dressing room and lobby. These rooms are on the upper deck adjacent to the sick officers' quarters. Most of the sick officers' quarters. Most of the second deck, consisting of such special departments as the endoscopic room, two small operating rooms and acute treatment room, and the hydrotherapeutic and thermotherapeutic department. On the main deck well aft are located such rooms as the em-



DENTAL OFFICE ON THE BELIEF.

thousands of officers and men of the fleet medical supply denot so that she may all ships' requisitions for emergency model s., i.s. She also has provision to carry in her hold a field hospital, with tentage, drugs, instruments ranges, cots, ambulance and various other supplies, so that in the event of some catastrophe at a coast city, like the Baltimore fire, the Galveston tidal wave or the San Francisco earthquake, she could render valuable aid by sending carefully trained men ashore quickly establishing a field hospital.

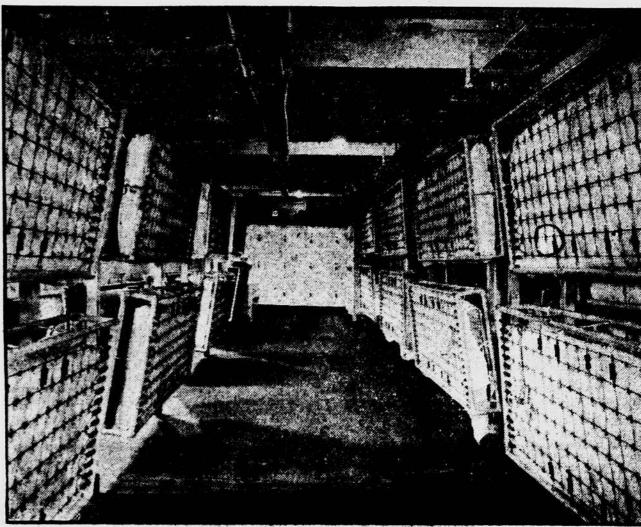
This is the second hospital ship of the name Relief in the American Navy. Her predecessor, bearing the name, served as a hospital ship with the Army during the Spanish-American war and later in the Phil-ippine insurrection and Bever uprising in China. At the time of cruise of the battle fleet around the world she was placed in commission with the Navy, and accommanied the with the Navy, and accommand the fleet as far as the Philippines, where she still remains At present he Navy has three other besuital shins—the Solace Mercy and Comfort—all ships of honorable and efficient servic during the great war. These ships, however were merely cary ried from merchant ships for hospital purposes As long ago as 1916, the meneral board of the Navy recommended that a hospital ship be included in the building program of the Navy. It

was not until 1916 that Congress appropriated the money to build one The keel was laid in 1917, but on acsuspended, and the work, begun again 1 1919, was recently completed.

The Relief is a ship 483 feet in



THE RELIEF'S DISPENSARY.



SLEEPING QUARTERS ON HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF. (Official Navy Photo.)

main galley prepares food for man has more essential gentility and with electric ranges and varifitted with electric ranges and vari-ous other appliances for preparing the special diet for the sick. From this room the food is routed to the various ward pancries and to the bed-various ward pancries and to the bed-side by means of restable for the appreciation side by means of portable cafeteria.

By this method hot food for those sick in the bed is assured. The cafeteria method is the most efficient and whom they represent, in a centerial method of anickly serving. method of quickly serving a large tain sense! number of people with hot food, and as the patient in the ward cannot go as the patient in the ward tallows to the cafeteria, the cafeteria goes to lowing: One interesting feature on board the

Relief is a mechanical cow which provides milk for the sick. For years everybody has been familiar with pensive, looking from a noble face. everybody has been familiar with pensive. looking from a noble face. partially dried or evaporated milk, known as condensed milk or evaporated cream, which is heavily sweet-pred by the addition of the sick. For years pensive, looking from a noble face. Of will power? Yes, I know—one would say a strong will corrected by rare goodness of heart. I come back ened by the addition of cane sugar. The milk made with the mechanical cow is a reconstructed milk, and the straight in the face. Account for process is simply one of taking ordi-them in a grand, strong character! gether again, these parts when sep- The face is noble; it is a man with a arated having very good keeping will of his own, to an extraordinary

When it is desired to reconstruct he milk, unsalted butter and milk powder are brought together in a definite proportion of water, mixed and then put through an emulsifying process producing a palatable mike of any degree of cream ricaness desired. As something over four-fifths of milk sconsists of water, some idea may be obtained of the bulk climinated by an evidence of the practicability of the size of the process, when the city of Nitro, W. Va. grew up overnight, with a the siege of Liege, where he as population of 25,000 inhabitants, no milk supply was in sight. But by means of the mechanical cow reconstituted milk was produced so that the families were supplied with reconstructed milk was produced so that first and the families were supplied with reconstructed milk, cream and a butter-fine and being applied to avoid misbranding.

The National of the deep background—"
"No. no. I say; a strong man with a study, he must have gained from American decision—a saift ability to execute. For a man who has sacritized every thing to the one end of rendering a strong personality. Perlma's out to evecute. For a man who has sacritized every thing to the one end of rendering a strong personality. Perlma's out to evecute. For a man who has sacritized every thing to the one end of rendering a strong personality. Perlma's out to evecute. For a man who has sacritized every thing to the one end of rendering a strong personality. Perlma's out to evecute. For a man who has sacritized every thing to evecute. For a man who has sacritized every the strong personality. Perlma's out to evecute. For a man who has sacritized to event. The subject of the subject o

IN PARIS CREATE AN ART SENSATION

PARIS, February 17, 1921.

OR the first time in history a porsecond deck is the connecting passage, so that there is access by stretcher between the hospital departments without going out into the open; thus trait gallery of cotempoury Americans is making a sensation in Europe. For the first time in arta without going out into the open; thus such special rooms as the X-ray room. operating room. hydro-therapeutic dressing rooms. etc. are available from all parts of the ship. The typical ward consists of standees of berths which may be banked in two tiers or as single berths. All berths are detachable, so that a patient may be handled if necessary without taking him from the berth, and are accessible if necessary from both sides. cessible if necessary from both sides. These berths are much wider than the nation." I take the liberty to quote his exact words. usual ship berths. The ready adjust-ability of the heads are much the ease of handling the sick. The heads

First, who he is. He is a naturalized American citizen. In 1916, a Rusof all patients are in the direction of shear (shear is the slant of a deci-in the fore and aft direction) and the sian of the Don (domain of the Cossacks), forty years of age, who had begun life as an engineer and amateur in general of arts and sciences, he emigrated to the United

Because the overhead decks of r States as a painter.

Ship, or ceilings, are low, and he as the cause the sick lie on their backs look. 1876, studied at Odessa and St. Petersbirg and graduated from the imperie ligher School of Sciences. Later. with six medals for various proiciencies, he entered the Imperial Academy of Beaux-Arts and the studio of the celebrated Russian painter. Prof. Repin, as a student of historical painting. Graduating with the title of historical painter and Russian academician, he might have and in fact he did) continued briliantly along these lines. Witness his composition bought by the Russian state, "Epoch of the Tartar Invasion" umber of pictures winning distincion for him in the saions of the societe Nationale in Paris, and par-icularly, the "Smile of Victory," ought in full war time by the French covernment from the exposition of touen in 1916, and today hanging in he museum of the army.

> "The Smile of Victory" dates from 1916, the year Perelma emigrated to the United States to become an Amer can, a portrait painter, and to revisit Paris five years later, bringing with him this notable gallery of American citizens.

His talent as portraitist was fore seen by the celebrated Russian art critic, Vladimir Stassoff, when Pe-

in Paris: they would never let it go It brought Perelma orders from highplaced Russians, particularly in Mos-cow; but, while it was the Metchnikoff portrait which undountedly decided the bent of his career as American citizen, he, as a fact, continued to exhibit historical works with distinction in the salons of the Societe Na

tion in the salons of the Societe Nationale.

The sensation created by this gallery of American men in Paris is beyond all precedent of one-man exhibitions. It is a political event, a society event, an art event and an event of popular curiosity.

President and Mme. Millerand, cabinet members, senators, deputies, and

of contagion.

There are many special rooms on the boat. A splendidly planned operating room two decks in height, with excellent natural and artificial lighting and ventilation and with such accessory rooms as etherizing room, scrub-up room, sterlizing room and scrub-up room, and lobby. These dressing room and lobby. These dressing room and lobby adjacent

faces and the breathing spirit, not (for qualities of the American man" says once) of a bunch of pretty American Duras. "He endeavors, with extraorwomen, but to stand there, I tell vou. and collate, compare and dream over (ves. it is the right word) the portraits character. of a hundred representative American men. The American man-at last. He is worth looking at. Few of the sublects are young, either. They are Americans in many walks, of whom you feel in looking at them that they total up, in some way, the American spirit— there are nearly a hundred of them. Of certain of them Europe has heard much, or less, and is that much the more curious, interested—anxious. The majority stand for the great unknown American residue of possibilities, and so are scarce a whit less subjects of interest. speculation, confidence, hope, worriment, the breathing witnesses, alike, of optimist and pessimist. Wilson. Harding, Franklin Roose-

velt, Daniels, Franklin Lane, Frank B. Noyes, Henry Ford, Victor Hugo Duras and a score of other personages known to Europe are before us. Here are ex-Gov. Cox. Senator Phelan of California, several members of the cabinet, House and Senate; a number of diplomats, jurists and univer-sity men, Gen. Pershing and officers of the United States Army, the late S. H. Kauffmann of Washington and other newspaper men, like Fleming New-

bold. Philander Johnson, Rudolph Kauffmann and Newbold Noyes. What imprint of what American directives do they carry—these strong, amiable, courteous faces? What surprises, from the flaming up of the crusader spirit in 1917 to what un-known influences of tomorrow? Europe thinks to have, here, samples of expression. What does Europe see? balming room, sterilizing room and "To be an English gentleman is re-garded as the acme of culture and reincineration room.

For preparation of food there is a main galley and special diet kitchen.

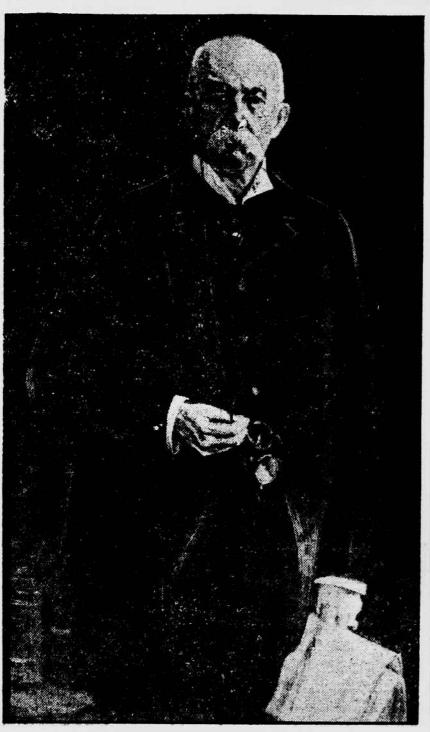
For preparation of food there is a finement." says Ossip Perelma, "but I maintain that an American gentlemants and preparation of the same of culture and research assembled gentlemants."

Of one portrait. I heard the fol-

"Those eyes! The secret of the man degree, and yet---"
"Tut, tut!" a companion interrupted; "much of it is just a portraitist's

"Pardon, appreciation-"The willful face being softened by definite proportion of water, mixed rich shadows melting into the deep mass of pictures, each in itself a mate of Washington. D.C. seen from

MORK of Ossip Perelma, With Studio in Washington, Attracts Attention of Art Lovers of French Capital-"To Boom the United States." One Hundred Portraits of American Men-What France Thinks of the Exhibit, the First of Its Kind.



PARIS EXHIBITION.

has done in these collected types. He has made a special study, in fact, of the various types of American manhood, and declares that there are no Perelma went to America at the

What for? Here is the strong part of turned out) the born portraitist's gift of interpretation. "He is an enthusiastic admirer of the sterling dinary success, to interpret the demo-cratic spirit of America, and to catch in our men, their native strength of

And what has Perelma gained in America?

such wonderful features to be found Prof. W. A. Wilbur, doyen of George anywhere else in the world."

Prof. W. A. Wilbur, doyen of George Washington University, although it, bill? You know I can't change it."

ment of literature and philosophy of a professed historical painter and Russian academician. He had a newcomer's fresh eyes to see and (as it turned out) the born portraitist's gift in bright colors (partly by the contrast) attract special attention. One is that of Frankturned out) the born portraitist's gift in K. Lane, former Secretary of the link. Lane, former Secretary of the links link and nobility of expression.

But I haven't a cent with me copt this bill," said the man.

"Then you must leave the car."

"Well, of course, I will leave, if the links links lane, former Secretary of the links lin light-colored suit. The other is that of Frank B. Noves, president of the Associated Press, in white tennis suit, surrounded by vivid colors, typically interesting from the view-

Mr. Noyes is seated on a chair in his orchard, which is aglow with ra- said: He has become world-known as a diant sunlight and the colors of flow-



PERELMA PORTRAIT OF FRANK B. NOVES.

public. Here the great shadows are obtained by light cadmium and madder lake mingled with a virtuality which charms even the careless. And if you want me to show of more knowledge, the velvety look of it melts into warm, dark backgrounds, which Perelma did not invent, because Rembrandt did it before him!

And all Paris moved before the per-traits.

Women of America, do you begrudge that, just for once, your men should be the cynosure—the deg-bear or the bear-deg?

The Old Names.

GOOD deal of the pre-Christian or pagan belief of the ancesters of the great majority of Americans is preserved, or, at least, suggested, in the names of our days. Most Americans are of Anglo-Saxon, Gaelic and Teutonic descent, with a plentiful infusion of the blood of the Northmen who overran Britain at one period, and of the blood of the Norman-French who conquered England in the eleventh century. The very word "day" carries the imagination back to the forests, seas and savage tribes of the barbaric north. "Bay" has no relation to the Latin "dies." but descends from the Anglo-Sexon word "daeg," or simply "dag." Amerleans become familiar with "der tag" of the Garmans, and "tag" is not very much of a change from the older word. "dag."

Our northern ancestors cailed one day in homor of the sun, which to them was a powerful and fickle deity. The next day they named after "mone," second only in imporafter "mone," second only in importance to the sun, and "mona" has been changed during the passing of the centuries to "moon." But, instead of saying, as our far-back forbears did, "Monodag," or "Monandag," we call the day Monday.

Tuesday was called by the Scandinavian races in honor of Tis, or Tys, who was their god of war, or one of their gods of war.

Wednesday was "Woden's dag," or a time set apart in honor of Woden, a god generally admitted to be a furious and almost invincible warrior. The Germans called one of their fortified lines the Woten or the Woden line.

their fortified lines the Woten or the Woden line.

Thursday was named for Thor. the god of thunder, and "Thor." "Thursday" and "thunder" are related. Thor was a terrible god, with the loudest of voices. It was he who made the heavens and the earth resound when in his wrath. The Romans also had a god of this kind, whom they called Jove, a mighty man, who held his court on the heights of Olympus.

Friday is a memorial o Friga, sometimes called Fries, who was a scandinavian goddess of great strength of mind and purpose. There is said to have been very little of what we call femininity in her character.

acter.
Saturday was the day of Seatern.
whom the Romans called Saturnus.
Whether the Latins borrowed Sactern from the people of the north
or whether the north barbarians borrowed Saturn from the people of the or whether the north barbarians berrowed Saturn from the people of the south, is anybody's guess.

Sabbath is a Hebrew word for "rest." The Jews applied it to the day of rest and Christians adopted the word.

Not Much of a Witness.

WHEN the conductor came along for his fare the passenger produced a ten-dollar bill, and, after looking at it for a moment, the con-

is but a bust, is pronounced greatest "But I haven't a cent with me ex-

"Well, of course, I will leave, if you the say so, but you will get me into Interior, represented seated, in a trouble. You see, I am a witness on a case in court, and I got to be there in about ten minutes or the judge will

"Can't help that." replied the conpoint of modern American tendencies ductor. "People who ride on the tall must pay for it The man started for the door and

"I don't blame you, old boy. Come He has become world-known as a diant suntight and the charming cli-portraitist. Also, to have done this lers and fruits—ah, the charming cli-court at all. I don't think I will make much of a witness if I sid go. You see, I was standing by my gate one morning, when two men met just there. One called the other a liar. and he was called a thief in return. Then they began fighting. I can't tell which one of them struck first, as my old woman came running to the door and called out that we were ont of flour, butter, potatoes and coffee and that there wasn't enough coal in the cellar to last another day. All this confused me, sir, and if I should go to court I might swear against both plaintiff and defendant, and get myself into trouble that way.

Her Diamond Ring.

leave your car, but not to go to court.

The old woman needs talking to and

I will stay home and do it.'

MR. AND MRS. PERKINS had say silent for half an hour, when he looked up from his paper and

said: "My dear, you are very silent tonight. Has the cook quit her job er do you feel sick?"

"No. neither," replied Mrs. Perkins. "It is that I have something terrible to tell you, and I don't exactly know how to begin. It is horrible—terri-ble—and I expect. after you hear it, you will not speak to me again for two weeks." fill me with alarm!" said Mr. s. "but go on and let's hear Perkins.

the worst of it. the worst of it."
"Well, you know that I had a birth-day two weeks ago. As a gift, you bought me a \$600 ring. It was beautiful, and I thought I would always treasure it, but something has hap

"You lost the stone out of the ring didn't you?"
"Yes. Mr. Perkins, and I have don nothing but weep for the last four

"Well, my dear one, weep no more Yes, you had a birthday and I gave you a gift, but it wasn't a \$600 diamon ring. Knowing what a caracter woman you are and knowing you would lose the diamond in less that, a month. I paid \$25 for a glass diamond. You have lost it, but we have saved \$575. Instead of crying, let us rejoice and feel good. Yes, dear, we have saved \$575, and comorrow night we will go out to some first-class restaurant and get such a dinner as we haven't had since the war broke out." Well, my dear one. weep no more

The Champion Milker.

OTON HORTON, the "milk king," said at a dinner in New York: "The milk trade has many enemies. but its worst enemies admit that